

LOCHMEDEK

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ROSY MORN.

[OUTING.]

The morning sits and sways
In her hammock of rose and gold,
Her feet just touch the sea,
And the hem of her garment folds,
She wafts a breath to me
Of the blossoms of hope and love,
As swinging to and fro
She croons like the brooding dove,
Sing soft, swing low,
Oh, rosy morn!
Clasp to thy breast
The day, new-born.

The morning swings far out
O'er the foam of the misty seas,
And lights with rosy glow
The tops of the tallest trees;
The sleeping flowers wake
At the touch of her quick'ning lips,
And drink the dewy showers
That fall from her finger tips,
Sing soft, swing low,
Oh, rosy morn!
Clasp to thy breast
The day, new-born.

Louise Phillips.

FREE TRADE.

Can it be possible that the people of Florida are to be driven without appeal into the disastrous vortex of free trade just because our national politicians have made up an arbitrary conflict on the subject, and to discuss it in our agricultural journals is to introduce politics into the same? I say, let it be spoken in thunder tones, NO! The producers of Florida have rights, and no juggling or political chicanery shall shut their mouths or rob them of the right to be heard.

Call it Democratic or Republican, tariff for revenue or tariff for protection, I care not what; a tariff that prevents the flooding of our markets with Egyptian onions, German cabbage and Scotch potatoes just when our State needs the market and can send them fresh and new from our own sunny land, not tainted with a long sea voyage, and prolific of disease to the consumer. What wisdom is there in the government or the policy that will reduce the duty on sugar one-half just as the new industry of sugar making in our State is coming into life?

Where the logic that proposes to take the duty off citrus fruits in March, or even April or May, just as we are learning how to carry our fruit in good condition the whole year round?

Politics! Politics "go to the dogs." Let the producers as one man in our State combine to pulverize the men and parties that combine to make it a political necessity to destroy all our profit in what we raise.

Let it be known to the world that America belongs to the Americans, and not to the continent of Europe. That the American market belongs to American producers, and not to the "low-down" laborers of other lands. If other nations want the blessings of our free country let them give their people a country like our own, and not be allowed to level our labor down to an equality with theirs. Let us not be dazzled by meaningless generalities and high-sounding professions.

We must open our eyes wide, see for ourselves, and shun the disasters that are already plotted and well-nigh laid upon us.—N. W. in *Florida Dispatch*.

We do not propose to turn this into a political paper, but we take the view of the above writer, that regardless of party attachments it is for every earnest worker for the prosperity of our State to consider his vote well, and to cast it in such a way as to help those new industries which are just getting a foothold here, and which give promise of so large an addition to the wealth of the State. The last two years have demonstrated to every thoughtful man in the State that if we are to be permanently prosperous we must establish a variety of industries to give employment to our people. The demand for them has been so loud, and the opportunities for them so well advertised, that capital has been aroused and set to making inquiries and experiments, and we have reached a point where, with reasonable encouragement for a few years, we may hope to see a large number of extensive and profitable industries firmly established

here. The benefit of this needs no explanation, and our people should therefore need no urging to vote for such a national policy as will help and encourage it. In our old home in Massachusetts, we had an opportunity to see the benefits of a protective tariff. Where within the memory of men now living was formerly a comparatively sparse population, largely dependent upon farming, are now cities from the size of Jacksonville up to ten times that size, with a population whose average wealth is not exceeded anywhere in the world, drawing that wealth from enormous manufacturing establishments, which have grown up under a protective tariff. They are now in many cases so well established that they no longer need the protection which they did in their infancy, and some of them, willing to have the field to themselves as against newer enterprises, are beginning to favor free trade, but that any one should do so in a State where everything is just in the stage where a withdrawal of support would mean the indefinite postponement of further progress, seems to us incomprehensible. For ourselves, having seen the results we describe in older States, we are at a loss to understand how anything but ignorance of those results can prompt anyone who desires the same here to neglect the means by which they have been reached there. Do our people here realize that not only the wealth at home in those States, but a large part of the surplus capital which they have sent out to build railroads, open mines, and develop the resources of new States, have been drawn from those same protected industries? If we would forever be dependent upon those older States for capital to work with, let us throw away the tariff right now, when they are well established and fear no competition, and we are young and weak and our industries can easily be starved out. Then they and foreign countries will forever monopolize our markets, and take all our profits for interest on the capital

they lend us. But if we would ourselves get rich and become independent, possessing capital of our own and paying interest to nobody, then let us hold on to the same help by which they prospered, and look upon any man or party that would take it from us as an enemy to our progress and welfare.

That this is really the issue at stake in the present campaign between the two parties, there can be no doubt in the mind of any but a blind man. For years past the free trade wing of the democratic party has been getting stronger and gaining in influence and power. Three years ago the famous Morrison bill aimed a staggering blow at our protective system, and resulted in permanently retiring its author from public life. Now we have the Mills bill, not quite so straightforward and honest, but with the same purpose. For two years past one could hardly pick up a democratic paper without meeting with an argument against the injustice of a protective tariff, on the ground that it favored the few at the expense of the many. President Cleveland, in a message which has become the platform of his party, took the same ground. Their position, by their own definition, is that a protective tariff is wrong in principle, and therefore they must either favor a compromise with wrong, or they must labor incessantly to remove that wrong as soon as possible. There can be no doubt that the latter is their fixed purpose. The republican party has recognized the issue and has come out squarely in favor of the principle of protection, on the ground that it is right for us to look out for ourselves first, and do that which will develop America and enrich Americans, rather than place ourselves at the mercy of other countries, to be fleeced for their benefit. That is the issue for Florida. Shall we forever pay ten per cent. for our capital, and their own prices for our supplies, to other States and nations? Or shall we make ourselves rich and independent by supplying ourselves?

Unfermented Wine.

A writer in *Pacific Rural Press* in giving his method of wine making, says that in the first place he stems

the grapes and presses out the juice into a tank, letting it stand over night to settle. In the morning he rakes it off and then filters, thus rendering it free from all vegetable matter. He also takes a quantity of black grapes, and puts them in a boiler, letting them come to a boil, in order to produce a dark juice. This juice he also filters. Now, by blending these juices, any shade of wine desired is produced, from a light pink to a deep claret color. He then puts the wine into a boiler (which should be of copper, with a faucet at the bottom for convenience in bottling), and lets it come to a brisk boil, skimming what rises to the surface. It is now ready to draw off into bottles, which should be standing in hot water to prevent breaking on the introduction of the hot juice. When the bottles are filled, they should be corked immediately, and then dipped into melted resin, which seals them air-tight. He thinks that the wine made in this way and brought into notice would soon become the most popular beverage used, taking the place at dinner that coffee does at the breakfast table.

To Cure Figs.

Hold a sheet under the tree, then shake the limbs to make the ripe fruit

fall. If the fig breaks it is unfit for curing. Prepare a bath of strong lye from potash, such as will float an egg. Have this boiling hot, put the figs in a wicker basket and dip in the lye for two minutes, then dip in clear water. Let them drip a short time and they are ready for drying. Keep them in sunshine as much as possible to facilitate rapid drying.

The second day you can flatten the figs by pressing with the hands. The objection to drying in open air is that a fly lays its eggs in the fruit, and in a short time they become wormy. This can be obviated by heating them in an oven, just hot enough to destroy the eggs.—A. E. Van Ness, in *Florida Agriculturist*.

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WINTER PARK, AUG. 10, 1888.

OUR morning mail north was restored almost before our last issue was printed, and we hope it will not again be interrupted.

THE "Smith contract," which Jotter refers to, is a contract for the assessment and collection of taxes, entered into by our county commissioners. It is a matter of serious question whether the commissioners have any legal right to put the assessment and collection of taxes into the hands of any but the officers, duly qualified according to law, sworn to do their duty faithfully, and under proper bonds for the security of the money handled. In the opinion of many people the whole thing is illegal, and Mr. Smith will have no legal means of compelling the payment of the taxes he may assess. Without doubt if he does make an assessment the collection will be resisted, and pending the judgment of the courts the titles of a large part of the property in the county will be clouded by his order of sale. Under those circumstances no sales could be made of such property, except where the purchaser could rely upon the warranty of the seller in case of trouble. This, as Jotter says, would be a very serious drawback on our next winter's prospects for sale and settlement, which otherwise are unusually bright. It is a pertinent question, if Mr. Smith can accomplish this work, why cannot the proper officers, with the authority of the law behind them, do it much easier and save the county the double expense of paying their salaries and then a large commission to another man to do their work. In most countries such a

contract would set people to looking for "a cat in the meal." Wonder how much of Mr. Smith's big commission goes to the monkeys for whom he is to play cat's paw.

A SUBSCRIBER writes from New York enquiring about the existence of yellow fever in South Florida. So far as we know there is no cause for alarm. Tampa has lately been subjected to a house to house canvass, with the result of finding an exceptionally good state of health, there being in the whole city only five persons seriously sick, and none of these having yellow fever. Cases of supposed yellow fever have been reported from Plant City and Manatee, and in the former case there seems reason to believe that there has been some yellow fever. The situation of the place is said to be unhealthy, and to this must be ascribed the recurrence of last year's fever. As we pointed out last summer, yellow fever will not establish itself except where local conditions favor it, and although it may be carried elsewhere it, always dies with the original cases without being communicated to other persons. We know of no single case where this has not held good, and it has stood the test of the most terrible epidemics. So well established is it, that many of our best physicians strongly advise the abolition of all quarantines, and the encouragement of people in fever-stricken places to scatter themselves over the undoubtedly healthy parts of the State, and thus starve out the fever. Some go so far as to say that this would certainly be done, were it not that popular prejudice enables those who profit by the quarantine system to easily convince the public of its necessity, and so perpetuate their own means of living. Be that as it may, certain it is that the inhabitants of healthy places, where sanitary conditions are duly attended to, have nothing to fear from the existence of fever a hundred miles away.

Since writing the above we learn that the fever at Manatee is more serious than we supposed, but active measures are being taken to remove the people, so far as possible, to the healthy pine woods country, and to suppress the disease, and we do not look for any serious results from its appearance in

such a small settlement, so far removed from the highways of travel. A few cases have also been reported from Jacksonville, but they were persons who had come from Plant City, and they have been promptly isolated at the pest-house. We have heard of no cases originating in the city.

JOTTINGS.

Capen and Co. have the contract of supplying the Sanford Ice Factory with wood.

Scuppernongs have made their appearance in market, are plentiful and of good quality.

We hear that the Fields place on Lake Howell has been traded for a farm in Massachusetts.

The festive guava shortcake is now stalking through the land, delighting the palates of all partakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are contemplating some quite extensive repairs and additions to the Rogers House.

The lawn around the Seminole is being treated to a cut and a shampoo this week, and looks very nice and smooth.

The regular meeting of the Winter Park W. C. T. U. will be held in White's Hall, next Tuesday afternoon (11th) at four o'clock.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society was held last Thursday afternoon. Africa was the subject considered.

Mr. F. W. Lyman's house is about finished and is a beauty. We took a look at it from the lake side a day or so ago, and it is very attractive.

Geo. Dorn has purchased property on West Park avenue and is having it painted and otherwise improved. It is now occupied by Klemmer and Rutland.

Mr. William Ingram is busily engaged in preparing the college grounds and buildings for the coming winter, which promises to be the best that Winter Park has seen.

We noticed a growth on an orange tree a day or so ago that we thought wonderful. Since June 1st or in a little more than two months, it had grown ten feet and seven inches.

At nine o'clock this (Thursday) morning the barn in Mr. Hill's yard caught fire. Mr. Hill lost his winter's supply of hay and cow peas. The building was burned to the ground before aid arrived.

The builders called us into Miss Sparrel's house a few days ago to see some of

the exquisite curly pine work in the staircase. Perhaps handsomer wood than our curly pine exists, but we have never seen it.

The "Rays of Light" will give a sociable at the dining hall of Rollins College on Friday evening Aug. 17th. Doors open at 6.30. Ice cream and cake will be served. All are cordially invited to attend. Proceeds for Missionary purposes.

Miss Eva Lamson has decided to accommodate a few boarders at her house on Interlachen avenue this winter. We are glad of it, as it adds just so much to our first-class accommodations, and we fear that we shall not have one-half enough anyhow.

As I write, it is the 8th day of the 8th month of 1888, at 8 minutes past ten o'clock, and the thermometer shows 88°. Did you ever see so many 8's before, and did you think as you passed last Wednesday that no such string of any one figure would occur again for one hundred and eleven years, one month and one day? Did you also think that by that time none of us that were using that date would ever write a date where the same coincidence occurs? Don't be gloomy over it, somebody else will.

Like an overwhelming majority of our people, we are opposed to the "Smith Contract," first, last and all the time. We believe it will injure our county more, drive off more investors this winter and set us back farther, than the freeze and yellow fever combined. Once get it into the minds of prospectors that there is the slightest doubt about titles and you can't get them to invest at quarter price. We say to our county commissioners, by all means and at any reasonable cost, annul that contract, for in it lurks more disaster than in all other causes put together.

A New Orange.

An orange that will ripen in midsummer is a desirable fruit, and hence the "Hart's Tardiff" is being largely planted, which holds its fruit till July. Another variety, however, will soon be the fruit to claim some of the attention of orange growers, and we believe with deserved merit, and we have named it in honor of the producer, "Lamb's Summer." The fruit is oblong, thin skinned, juicy, with a rich, racy flavor; tree nearly thornless, good grower and shapely. The original tree is a seedling which was left on

the edge of an old nursery alongside of a sour tree on Mr. J. H. Lamb's place south of West DeLand. It is now about twelve years old and it was not until three years ago that Mr. Lamb first noticed the peculiarities of the tree. He had picked the fruit in January and February, but always found it so tart that he had almost regarded it as sour and allowed the fruit to remain on the tree, as such, which it did till late in September. We saw the tree recently with a good crop on it, which were mostly ripe, but a few still were a little green. Mr. Lamb says it is a very late bloomer, and when we saw it the oranges of the new crop were smaller than those of other varieties.

There is now only a little gap to fill to enable us to have oranges every day in the year, and with what improvements have been made already we believe it will not be long before October will have a ripe orange.—*Florida Agriculturist.*

Extend the Merit System.

The objections to civil-service reform come principally from those who are or who aspire to be politicians. To have the offices filled by worthy and competent persons, whose term of office is not dependent on the success or defeat of any party, would rob this numerous class of their stock in trade, and permanently retire them from politics.

What difference does it make to me whether the postmaster of my village is a Democrat or a Republican, if he be competent and obliging? The same is true of the county officers. Politics should have nothing to do with them, for they have nothing to do with politics. There are only a few political offices. Why should the non-political officers, when experience has made them capable, be turned out every time the party sentiment changes, and their places filled by inexperienced men whose only merit is their partisanship? There can be no satisfactory answer to this question in the affirmative; but that they should be retained as long as they are efficient and honest is patent from these reasons: First, it would be a saving of expense; secondly, it would secure a better service; thirdly, it would elevate and refine politics.—*P. F. Hallock, in the August Century.*

To the Voters of Orange County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate, at the ensuing November election, for the office of Tax Collector for the County of Orange.
Respectfully,
S. A. ROBINSON.



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Drainage at Kissimmee.

The following letter to the *Times-Union* from Rev. T. W. Moore, former pastor of the Methodist Church, South, here, will be of special interest to our readers:

I have recently spent several days in Kissimmee and vicinity, and I am so impressed with the wonderful change wrought by drainage, I thought it was due the public that I should state the facts as they were fifteen and twenty years ago, and as they are now.

For many years as a presiding elder of the Methodist Church, I was accustomed to travel four times a year over South and East Florida. At one time my district extended from Fernandina to Key West. I have ridden from Orlando to Shingle Creek, three miles north of Kissimmee, a distance of about twenty miles, without finding more than a mile or two of land uncovered by water. Now that whole country, in the vicinity of the lakes, around Kissimmee, is dry and ready for the settler.

A visit to St. Cloud, six miles from Kissimmee, charmed me beyond expression. Where about two years ago, water was standing several feet above the ground, I found five hundred acres of sugar-cane, much of it so high that from an elevation of about thirty feet, on top of the sugar house, I could only now and then get a glimpse of the ploughman and mules at work in the cane. Only think of it—forty tons of cane to the acre, and Florida abounding in such land. On the same land I saw peach-trees set two years ago presenting the appearance of an orchard twice that old.

The most remarkable thing I saw was the manifest health of the people, white and black, living in the cypress swamp bordering the lake. Two years ago this land was several feet under water; it is now dry, and the habitation of as healthy a population as can be found in any country. I went to see the children, and found them as free from malaria, apparently, as mountaineers. We had heard in Florida that a cypress swamp, even when drained, was unhealthy, hence my surprise.—*Sanford Argus.*

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